Business Notices.

STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in NAMES, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS, LINERS, EMPROIDERIES, LACES, MARFILLES, HOSINEY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. Merchants from ex-

bry section are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

Strangs, Hurcainson & Co.

Nos. 12 and 14 Warrenet, four doors below Broadway. Fare and elegance, brilliancy and beauty, style and elegance, brilliancy and beauty, style and elegance, brilliancy and beauty, style and elegance are all and the fashionable on nament for the head Knox's mannificent Series Hatt. Knox is universally known as the great, "elegate Hatter of Genham," and gentlemen of feetilous taxes in the choice of Centers will be delighted with his gylendid assortment of articles in all branches of the Hat trade. Knox's magnificant Reserves cost but \$4. No. 125 Falton at, and the Prescott store, No. 133 Broadway.

Received PFR FRANKLIN—Our spring stock of "Jouvisi" best Kid Gloves; also a large assortment of sentlemen's Undershirts, Drawers, and Half Hose, in elle Liele thread, gauss merino and cotion

Leary & Co., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156
BROADWAY.-Spring and sammer feation for Gentlemen's lists and

Under Garments, Gloves, Hosiery,

and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
An extensive and superluvariety of the above goods at low prices,
will be found at

Will be found at

UNION ADAM'S

Hostery and Under Garment Manufactory.
No. Sel Broadwar.
Oppposite Matropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN incressing patronage, we would again lowite attention to THE OLD NYAND NO. 104 SOWERY, who will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of

HOSSERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
A RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery. Inasmuch as no man is a judge of things he has not made the subject of study and experiment, it is important that we should employ transverthy to study and experiment, it is important that we should employ transverthy to supply as with most of the articles we use or wear. Schaible of this the public patroniae GREFN No I Astor House, whose SRIRTS, made to order, have meter been known to eleppoint any man.

Mourning Goods of every description, at greatly reduced prices may be found at LEADMEATER & LEE's, No. 347 droadway, corner Leonard at BLACK SHKS! BLACK SHKS!!-We will offer to-

day some great bargains in Biack Siles LEADREATER & LEE. No. 547 Broadway, cor of Labourdest. CHEAP SILKS.—We have just received a large in vite of rich Silks, which we will often To-Day at great bargains Leaderater & Luc. No. 317 Broadway, corner Leonard st.

REMOVAL .-- SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respect fully inform their friet de and the public that they have chanced likely hesiness location late No. 448 Pesster, to No. 456 Brondway, (one door below Grandwal 1 They we now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Mossic, Volvet, Tapestry, Braselle, There ply and Ingrain.

Explish and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods per-tailing to the trade

FRENCH BONNETS-EXTENSIVE MILLINERY EX-FRENCH GONNETS—EXTENSIVE MILLINERY EXTRANSIVE.—The subscriber beas to inform the Lasiles of NewYork that having made extensive alterations in his establishment,
and also taken in the whole of the upper part of the adjoining
bilding thus increasing the facilities for exchanting his business on
a more extensive scale than herefore added to arrangements in
Furope for the receipt by every steamer of the livest styles of
Hars sud ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS is now prepared to offer the same
in a large and varied assortment, and according to the present Paris
feablons

fashions
On Thursday, the 15th inst. his new and spacious Show Rooms will be opened to visitors, having postponed the same on account of being desirous to have his Goods per steamer Europa ready for examiration with those of other recent arrivals.

These who will favor him with a call, whether as purchasers or visitors, will, he trusts, he amply repulsed for their trouble.

Very respectfully.

Ros 3 and 2x John st., up stairs, entrance No. 20.

New York, April 11, 10/4.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN
BRAL ESTATE—The attention of our readers is particularly called
to the sale to be made Thus Day by Allegar H Nicolay, at 12
o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of Oxfordest.
the superb three story brick Mansion, and 4 Lots, with Stable
statehed cituated on Oxfordest, running through to Portland-av,
containing all the modern improvements, and was built expressly
for the owner's residence by days work, without regard to cost.
Seventy-five per cent of the purchesse money can remain on bond
and mortgage for three or five years.
Also, Carlion-av.—The desirable and neat two-story brick House
and six lots on Carlton-av., near Fulcon-av., well finished and built
in the very best manner, with a garden tastefully laid out with
shrubbers, furit trees, argae-vines, de. Fifty per cent can remain
ca bond and mortgage for five y years.
Also, the three-story House and Lot No. 94 Sackett-st.; the frame
House and Lot No. 141 high st., and very eligible and desirable vacent Lots strated on Lefsyette. Mythe, Gates Kent, Franklin and
Purnam-avs. Also on Quincy, Degraw Sackett, Wyckoff Oxford
and Jefferno-sta. Also eight besuffial Lots in the pleasant village
of Jamsics, desirably located for immediate improvements, within
three minutes walk of the Railroad Bept. Terms of all the shove
property thereal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and
full particulars, epply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

To close an Estate.—The Executors of G. G. & S.

S Howland will sell at auction at the Merchant' Exchange, Simmon Brader Auctioneer, on Thursday next, the 13th inst. 12 o'clock, the Delmonico Hotel property, corner of Broadward Morrises, Nos. 54 and 55 So. that, withe water front, Warchouse No. 15 on Atlantic Dock, and 5 Lots Janest, near West-st. Sale peremptory; maps may be had at the Auctioneer's office. THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL

be prepared on and after the 1st March, 1854, to receive application for insurance on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation risks. Assets \$550,000, in notes in advance of premiums.

Office No. 2 Merchants Exchange.

TRUSTES.

John L. Aspinwali,
John Anchine loss,
James Brown,
N. D. Carlile
George Christ,
Fannels Cottenet,
Eugent Poulib,
Robert Emmest, Jr.,
Francis Cottenet,
Francis Cottenet,
Eugent Poulib,
Robert Ermest, Jr.,
Francis Cottenet,
Eugent Poulib,
Robert Ermest, Jr.,
Jeneth G. Foster,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Moors H. Grinnell,
J. Woodward Haven,
Richard Irvin,
John B. Kitching,
O Henry Koop,
George E. Kunhardt,

Charles Lamson.
Alox M Lawrence,
Arthor Leavy,
Mortimer Livingston.
W. A Plaienius,
Frederick W. Read.
P. A. H. Renauld,
Thomas Rigney,
C. H. Sand,
Edwarf F. Sanderson,
F. A. Shomacher,
Watts Sherman,
Cornelius K. Sutton,
Samuel Thompson.

\$1,000 REWARD .- CAUTION-SEWING MACHINES .-All persons using, selling, or making sewing machines without a license from me are forbeiden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846 moder the penalties of the law. See a list of my licensee in machinery column inside; the recent decision of the United States Court stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts, the Acts as to humbug No. 2, alias, the Greenough patent, and the \$1,000

The above caution applies to the "one thread" machine, (so

called . It is an infringement of my patent, and will be presented accordingly. Copies of the late decision of the United States Court, atopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts, are ready for free distribution at my office.

"The industrious citizens of New-York" will do well to read them; as all. The Boston conspirators," of whom I M. Singer To THE LAW. "The Boston conspirators," of whom I M. Singer & Co. have so much to say, are those who know and respect law and justice, and of courte are decisions. A lower of No. 356 Brandway.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, offers astonish

SEWING MACHINES-PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR. The public are particularly invited to read our advertisement in the "Machinery" column inside, containing full account of the axits commenced against Eliza lines U.S. The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, Grover, lieker & Co., Toe American Machiner Company, and Taylor & Rogers, dealers in N. Hunt's Machines, for infringing upon our patents.

J. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES-BAGS, BAGS.-SINGER'S SINgle Threaded Swing Machines ew bags with unequaled rapidity—
eight yards per minute—and the work is absolutely perfect. The
right to use these Machines is secured by the original Morey & Johnson patent, granted in 1849. We have filed a bill in equity in the
U.S. Greuit Court in New York, to prevent Grover, baker & Cofrom infringing this patent. The "stop thief" principle will in due
time be properly illustrated., I. M. Singer & Co., 323 Broad way.

STOP TIMEF is the cry of the culprit to divert the poblic from his own misdeeds; which is illustrated in the advertisement that I. M. Singer has a suit pending against us for infringing the Morey & Johnson parant. We have no suits to try in the newspapers believing that the best method of silencing importers is to reci them in court when henver they dare cite as to appear. If any an existent of seeing a certified copy of the Morey & Johnson patent, they can do so by calling at our office, No. 4-3 Broadway. Grover, Barur & Co.

MELODEONS .- An assortment of Melodeons larger

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE ROOMS, Ac.—These instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from \$400 to \$275. They have equal power and varity of an Organ costing \$1,500. They are in beautiful reserved case, occupy much less room than 80 form, and ser very ornamental in appearance. Was 8. U.S. & Sow. No. 200 Booleany, opposite the Park.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE .- "Oh! what a fright I am "exclaims the fair lads whose hair is changing from brown to pepper and sait color. But why, mudam, do you continue "s fright," when in a few moments CRINTADON'S DYR would reme the glorions that that once rendered your curls the envy of your exx Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House A CARD-SPRING CLOTHING. - Now ready an exter

amortment of entirely new and well-made Clothing, ad a red be season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at ic nest possible prices.

K B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

EDWARD T. HACKETT, Clothing Emperium, No. 106 Fulton-st.

Rode's United States Post-Office Directory and Postal Guide for 1884 corrected up to March 1. Price 5 c. For raise at the Office of the New-York City Directory, No. 181 Broadway, and by booksellers ostal Guide for 1804 correct of the Original State Office of the New-York City Directory, rec. and by booksellers

GAS FIXTURES.—We have completed our new show room for these goods and have the best assortment ever offered in New-York. Prices in every instance guaranteed to be as low as can be found classwhere. Just opened a large variety of French and English patterns

New Marble Stores, Nos 631 and 638 Broadway.

New Marble Stores, Nos. 831 and 835 between MILLINERY GOODS.—We have just received a splendid amortment of Ribbona Bonnets, Silks, Lawns, French Flowers, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, &c., &c., which we are prepared to sell either wholesale or retail, as cheen as any other house in the Sprance & Son, No. 27 and 275 Division-st.

PIANOS .- T. GILBERT & Co.'s World's Fair first

premium Pianos, with or without the Rollan, and with the celebrated iron frames and circular scales. L Gibert's Boudoir Pianos, Rallett & Countess's Pianos, of the old established firm of Hallett & Co.) Horace Waters' Pianos, and those of other makers, at whole-scale or retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos from \$75 to \$120. NEW STYLES GAITERS AND SHOES.-WATKINS. 114 Fulton st., has 6 superb assortment of Spring Styles Gainers of Shoes, all of his own manufacture. They will really do good vitoe. One pair of WATELNS's shoes will cutwear two or three to of those usually sold at other places.

MR. PIERCE'S VOICE .- All noted the clearness and preparation known for a sudden hoatsoness, cold sore thrust, 25 cents a hox. For sale by C. V. Cananana a co., No. 21 cents a co., No. 21 cents and rielaity.

Whatever concerns the health and happiness of the opic is at all times of the utmost importance, for what parents Whatever concerns the health and happiness of the people is at all times of the utmost importance, for what parents are there who will see their children go down to the grare without a desperate struggle to save them; and what persons are there who will not endeavor to promote their own health and applicant. To all I feel it my dust to state that women, according to the opinion of the most emissest physicians are the primary course of the majority of disease in which children and grown persons are subjected. If you have an appetite continually craving for food, but breach pains in the stomech dry cough allow fever, pulse irregular remember that these denote women in the human safern. To remove these, the proper remedies should at once be resorted to. After pear devoted to close study, the proper remedies have heed allowards. I nown as Holemanich's Borm Symp and Holemanich's Liver Phile-tomedies which, when used according to directions, have nown been known to fall. Read the following from a physician of New-York State:

itate:
Dr. J. N. Hosensack.—Doar Sir: I purchased a few britlet of
our Worm Syrup to use in my practice, and am much pleased with
a effect; in fact, it hink it the nest worm specific I ever used
Yours &c.
Dr. J. N. Homensack Procrietor Philadelphia. For sale by C. V. a effect; in fact, I think it the nest worm specific I ever used
Yours &c...
H. C. Taylon M. D.
Dr. J. N. Homensack Proprietor, Philadelphia For sale by C. V.
LICKEMBE & Co., No. 51 Baroley et., No. York, Agents for the TRUSSES .- The only prize medal for Trusses, award-

ed to Marsa & Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations a the Crystal Palace, for their radical cure Truss. The peculiar char-acter of the Truss has been set orth in a complete and comprehen-sive pamphlet, descriptive of every variety of rupture. Elasti-Stockings, Knee-caps, and every variety of Bandigs. Massa & Co. No. 21 Maiden-lane. WIGS AND TOUPEES.—BACHELOR, of No. 233 Broad-

way, is pleased to announce another beautiful improvement in the manufacture of these articles. This improvement is applied to la-dies' and gentlement's helf work and is decidedly the most perfect imitation of nature ever yet discovered.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishs, Chaus Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York

More Testimony from the South in favor of Hoop. CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. n. Philadelphia. They stand alone sod unapproached by any remedy now before the public for the cure of Liver Com Dyspepals. Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kid-

plaint, Dyspepala, Janucice, Morvous, London, Marchael M. W. Chaney, Millersburg, Ky, Oct. 16, 1252, caid: "Having H. W. Chaney, Millersburg, Ky, Oct. 16, 1252, caid: "Having H. W. Chaney, Millersburg, I find it has given astisfaction in every H. W. Chaner, Millersburg, Ky. Oct. 16 1852 caid. "Having sole your Bitters some time. I find it has given antifaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

Nelson & Edwards Salvin June 2, 1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this justly celebrated medicine has maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it and having tested its sirtues, we unhealthing any it eminently deserves it."

J. T. & J. W. Berry, Theodoroused by the use of Dr. Hospians and Salvin Sal strengthen the system, never prostrate it, and can be used for in-fents as well as adults.

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. Sawns, No. 100 Fulton et, corner of William-et, and C. H. Rive, corner of John at and Broad-way, and by dealers of medicine everywhere.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of bis good faith.

guaranty of his good faith.

e cannot undertake to return rejected Communication
Ours Friends—Subscribers in sending us remittances, frequently
omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently
the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always
mention the name of the Post-Office and State
secrificates wishing to base the direction of The Tribune chang
must state the old address as well as the new.

e FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weskly alone has now reached the unpr iented number of 103 680 copies

The price for advertising in the WEEKLY TRISUNE will bereafter

GEORGE E LAFAYE, No. 26; Westminster-st., is our Agent in rovidence for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

Anyuntary was for The Weekly Tribune of this week, must be

In the Senate, vesterday, numerous reports and me morials were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Mason introduced a bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to extend their road to the Potomac River, at or near Washington City. The bill giving credit, for a limited time, on the duties levied on railroad iron was then taken up. Mr. DougLAS moved a substitute, suspending the duties on railroad iron from the passage of the bill until the first day of July, 1857. After a long debate on the subject the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday week. The Senste then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, transmitting additional documents relative to the Crescent City affair. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the House such information cencerning frauds in the Pension Office as were mentioned in his annual report, and also any other similar frauds since discovered, with the nature and extent thereof. Mr. BENNETT'S Land bill, granting lands equally to the States to aid in the construction of Railroads and the support of Public Schools, was then taken up, and on motion its further consideration was postponed for two weeks. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. CULLOM of Tennessee having the floor, addressed the Committee in opposition to the passage of the Nebraska bill. After the transaction of some unimportant business the House adjourned.

Our Legislature has completed the hundred days for which it is allowed by the Constitution to receive \$3 per day, but we believe it is not likely to adjourn until sometime next week. Some bills of important have not yet been matured, and as the Members have played some days at one time or another, they can fairly afford to work a week longer without pay. trust no adjournment will take place until the bill asking the People to vote directly on the question of Liquor Prohibition shall have been definitively acted on.

The next news from Europe will probably reach us by way of Halifax, where the steamship America is now fully due with one week's later intelligence, having sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst. We understand that the wires were not in working order beyond Portland last evening. The steamship Hermann, from Bremen viá Southampton March 29, is now about due at this port.

THE RIGHT OF SPARCH

The resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives on Monday by Mr. Dean, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, touch a subject of very great delicacy and importance. They refer to our rights, as a neutral maratime power, during a state of contemplated hostilities in Europe. The resolutions might have been more clearly drawn, but their general purport is distinct enough, and in the main unexceptionable. If it be true, however, as has been stated, that our Minister to England, Mr. Buchanan. has entered into a convention or arrangement with the British Government in respect to the question a declatory resolution on the subject by Congress may be found to be superfluous. The law of nations is a loose and indeterminate code, and the rights of neutrals as respects belligerents during the existence of hostili ties have never been clearly defined. If the event shall prove that Mr. Buchanan has been successful in establishing these rights by a convention, so as to give us ro cause of complaint as to the conduct of either of the allied powers, and of England especially, in regard to their treatment of our vast interests on the ocean during the coming contest, he will render the country a much greater service than he could have done if he had been successful in securing the great

object of his ambition at the last Presidential canvass. We presume that if Mr. Buchanan has undertaken te establish anything, his arrangement embraces the following points: 1. That no seaman shall be impressed from our ships. The day of impressment is certainly over. Mr. Webster, in his celebrated correspondence with Lord Ashburton, declared with great point and emphasis that this Government would never submit to it. And it has been well understood that, so far as respects the ships of the United States. Great Britain would never again attempt the practice. It is at least one great point gained if the dectrine is now settled by a convention; and we could not hold Mr. Buchanan at all justified in entering into any arrangement whatever with the British Government, having reference to the imminent war in Europe, unless this point was clearly made and definitely guarded. We assume that it has been done.

The second point to be established is: That free ships make free goods. That is to say, that the ships of neu trais may convey cargoes to and from an enemy's coun-

try provided they can escape the vigilance of blockading squadrons. And provided such cargoes contain no warlike instruments, or materials of war, as powder, ball, and the like; articles known as contraband of war. As to what articles, however, are contraband, the question has never been settled. Sometimes it has been held that materials entering into the construction of ships of war, such as hemp, cordsge. pitch, tar, resin, ship timber, come within the probibited catalogue. In a convention designed to obviate the dangers and embarrassments of search, an enumeration of contraband commoditics should be agreed upon. The recognition of the doctrine that free ships make free goods is a great thing to a nation like ours, in a war involving nearly all the maritime powers of Europe. It is a doctrine which gives immunity to our ships while at sea, provided they are engaged in a legitimate traffic. and it imposes upon the belligerents the necessity of something more than a paper blockade of any enemy's ports. The third point is: Restriction of the rights of blockade to the ports where it actually exists, and where it is supported by an adequate naval force. There should be no admission of the doctrine of the right to blockade a whole coast by proclamation.

These are the leading points upon which a conven tion would be really useful. And if they can be established according to the dictates of common sense, and if the cruisers of the belligerent powers have strict estructions to conform thereto, the chances of our becoming it volved in the wars of the Old World will be very much diminished. We sincerely hope that Mr. Buchapan's offices in securing such a result may not have been over estimated.

On one point we apprehend there is not a little misapprehension in the public mind This is in regard to the right of visitation and search of neutral vessels by belligerents. This is a practice which we resist in time of peace. But it is otherwise in time of war. The right of visitation and search is a belligerent right essential to the exercise of the right of capturing an enemy's property on the ocean, of seizing articles contraband of war and of capturing vessels committing breach of blockade. Maritime captures could not exist without it. All writers on public law unanimously acknowledge it, even the greatest champions of neutral privileges. To expect our vessels therefore, to be entirely exempted from visitation and search during the continuance of hostilities in Europe is to expect what in the nature of things is out of the question.

SLAVERY AND THE UNION.

It seems to be time, in view of the circumstances in which the country is now placed, and of the great controversy respecting Slavery, revived by Pierce and Douglas, and their southern allies in the extinct Whig party of the South, the Badgers the Joneses and the Claytons,-a controversy whose conclusion no man can foresee,-it is time, we say, to examine the point of which the South makes the greatest account, which it constantly employs by way of both defense and offense and without which, indeed it would ofcen be difficult for southern champions to have anything to say at all. This point is succinetly expressed in the following extract from The Union, Past and Future, a pamphlet published at Charleston in 1859, widely circulated at the time, and since republished in whole or in part in various other places throughout the southern

"The North possesses none of the material elements of greatness, in which the South abounds, whether we regard the productions of the soil, the access to the markets of the world or the capacity of military defense. While the slave States produce nearly everything within themselves, the free States will soon depend on them even for food, as they now do for rice, sugar, tobacco and cotton—the employment of their ships in southern commerce, the employment of their labor in the manufacture of southern cotton, and all that they can purchase of other countries with the fabrics of that great southern staple. We have shown that the price of that staple must be permanently raised: how would the manufacturing industry of the free States stand this rise, if their taxes were raised by a dissolution of the Union, and how would their laborers subsists under this new burden, if they at once lost the employment offorded by the free use of one hundred and forty millions of southern capital, and the disbursament of twenty millions of southern taxes? The answer to this question will bring us to the last view we shall present of our subject, and will show that the Union has, in truth, isestimable worth for the North. It defies all the powers of figures to calculate the value to the free States of the conservative influence of the South upon their social or ganization." "The North possesses none of the material elements

Few ideas are more widely disseminated or more deeply seated among Southern men than that which is here inculcated—the oppression of the slaveholding States for the benefit of the free ones Few errors are of more universal acceptation than is the belief throughout all the country south of Mason and Dixon's line that the prosperity of the North is due to its connection with the South, and that a continuance of that connection is to the former a matter of absolute neces sity if it would avoid returning to the "original pov erty and weakness" that must inevitably result from dissolution of the Union. To northern men such an event, as we are told, would be fatal, because it would be followed by an increase of taxation, a diminished demand for labor, and diminished power to command the capital of the South. accompanied by increased difficulty in finding freight for their ships, or raw material for consumption in their factories and mills. To them, therefore, the Union is, according to universal southern authority of inestimable worth;" whereas a dissolution of the Union would, to the South, be fraught with blessings

Once separated from the North, says our pamphlet:

"Her trade would revive and grow, like a field of young corp, when the long expected showers descend after a withering drought. The South now loses the use of some 130 or 140 millions a year of her capital, and also pays to the federal Government at least 26 millions of taxes, 23 of which are spent beyond her borders. This great stream of taxation continually bears the wealth of the South fas away on its waves, and small indeed is the portion which ever returns in refreshing clouds to replenish its sources. Turn it back to its natural channel, and the South will be relieved of 15 millions of taxes, to be left where they can be most wisely expended, in the hands of the payers; and the other 11 millions will furnish salaries to her people and encouragement to her labor. Restore to her the use of the 130 or 140 millions a year of her produce for the foreign trade, and all her ports will throng with business. Nor-Once separated from the North, says our pamphlet: the 130 or 140 millions a year of her produce for the foreign trade, and all her ports will throng with business. Norfolk and Charleston and Savannah, so long pointed at by the North as a proof of the pretended evils of slavery, will be crowded with shipping, and their warehouses crammed with merchandize. The use and command of this large capital would cut canals; it would build roads and tunnel mountains, and drive the iron horse through the remotest valleys, till the desert should blossom like the rose.

Four years have now elapsed since the publication

of this pamphlet, and with each and every day of those years, these ideas have obtained a stronger hold on the southern mind, until at length we find them now repeated from every quarter of the slaveholding States In all, the continuance of the Union is now regarded as the one great necessity of the North-as the condition of its existence as a thriving and prosperous community. All that northern people desire, as we are told by The Charleston Mercury, is " power and gain," and to secure these they must cling to the Union as the sheet-anchor of all their hopes. With the South, on the contrary, the great necessity is dissolution, and if the Union is to be maintained, it can be so only on condition that southern men shall be the masters of its policy, both external and internal. The North may wince, but it must submit. So says The Mercury even

"They threaten us with a great northern party, and a general war upon the South. If they were not mere bucksters in politics—with only this peculiarity, that every man offers himself instead of some other commodity, for sale—we should surmise that they might do what they threaten, and thus bring out the real triumph of the South, by making a dissolution of the Union necessary. But they will do no such thing. They will bluster and utter a world of swelling self glorification, and end by knocking themselves down to the highest bidder. To be sure, if they could make the best bargains by destroying the South, they would set about it without delay. But they cannot. They have upon us, and the South afords them the double gratification of an object for hatred and a field for plunder. How far they may be moved to carry their indignation at this time, it is impossible to say, but we may be sure they will cool off just at the point where they discover that they can make nothing more out of it, and "They threaten us with a great northern party, and a ver that they can make nothing more out of it, and

· The toal triumph of the South' would, as we are told.

be found in the adoption by the North of such a course of policy as would make "a dissolution of the Union necessary." Therefore, the South may demand what pleases, and the North must yield all that is demanded on penalty of separation. "It is sufficient reason," says The Columbia Times, " for demanding the passage of the Nebraska bill, that it excites the hostilities of Abolitionists and Free-Soilers." That it does so is regarded as evidence that the measure "is right and proper and therefore to be supported." Let the North fume and fret, it dare not dissolve that Union to which it is indebted for all its " power and gain." We make another quotation from the Charleston pamphlet:

"The fall of wages would be heavy and instantaneous The fall of wages would be that event would, as we were the Union dissolved, for that event would, as we eave shown, not only throw \$20,600,000 of new taxes upon a shown, and a shown \$100,000,000 of capital have shown, not only throw \$20,000,000 of new taxes upon the North, but would withdraw \$140,000,000 of capital which now employs her labor. This loss would fall chiefly, if not entirely, upon wages. The northern capitalist would not submit to a decrease pf profit, but would send a part of his capital to the South, where profits were higher, until he had reduced wages at home to a point which would leave him nearly as much clear gain on his industry as before. He would in this way escape the whole burden of the new taxes, and throw it upon labor."

Northern politicians, recent this destributes as the contract of the new taxes. Northern politicians repeat this doctrine, assur-

ing their fellow-citizens that safety and prosperity are indissolubly connected with the maintenance and extension of Slavery, which we are told is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the Union. Slavery must be tolerated in all the territory open to settle ment and organization, or the South will secede. Some of these politicians, "for the sake of candor," admit that, but a few years since, they did desire to preserve a portion of the common territory exempt from slavery : but, as they assure their southern friends. they are now most penitent, and gladly admit the error of their former course. "Thank God, we failed !" is the pious exclamation of one of these gentlemen recently before the Senate, waiting confirmation in the onorable office of Charge d'Affaires to Portugal Anxious to earn his office, he gladly proclaimed his pentence. Had we succeeded as he tells his country men, the South would have seceded from the Union Such was the cry in 1820; such was it in 1830; such was it in 1850. Such it now is, and such it will be when the South shall demand the repeal of all the laws which prevent the introduction of slaves as such into the free States, and those other laws by which the African slave trade is prohibited, and all concerned in it are declared pirates. The proverb tells us that little by little the hird builds its nest." Those who will study the course of proceeding from the days of Jefferson and Madison to the present time, can scarcely fail to see that the nest has been built " little by little." until it has arrived almost at the point of completionthat it now needs little more than to be covered in by the passage of a brief law declaring that slaves may be purchased annuchers and carried everywhere-and that, to this complexion we must come at last."

More than thirty years since southern men commenerd their threats of dissolution. More than thirty years porthern men have been engaged in " saving the Union," and to accomplish that object they have not only yielded all that has been claimed, but have crouched before the men that spurned them. Throughout all that period they have, to use the words of The Charleston Courier, exhibited the "base cupidity and servile truckling and subserviency to the South." which, as that journal informs it readers, prevail "almost universally" throughout the northern States. and with what result? For an answer to this question we refer our readers to the following comments upon Mr. Parker's recent discourse which, as The Courier assures its southern readers-

assures its southern readers—
"Truthfuily, as well as strongly, details and depicts the various occasions on which southern interests have obtained the mastery in Congress, or, at least, important advantages, which are well worthy the consideration of all who erroneously suppose that the action of the General Government has been, on the whole, adverse to Slavery. The truth is that our Government, although hostile in its incipiency to domestic Slavery, and starting into political being with a strong bent toward abolition, yet afterward so changed its policy that its action for the most part, and with only a few exceptions, has fostered the slaveholding interest, and swelled it from six to fifteen States, and from a feeble and sparse population to one of ten millions."

Harsh as this may sound to northern ears, it is yet nost true, and it affords to its southern author full war-

most true, and it affords to its southern author full warrant for complimenting "the sons of the South" upon their unwavering " fidelity to their own interests," real or supposed. What however, shall we say of the sons of the North-the "hucksters in politics," always ready, as The Mercury assures us, to "knock themselves down to the highest bidder" for northern men with southern principles? Can we say aught of them but that their cause has generally been marked by "cupidity. truckling and subserviency to the South," by aid of which the latter has acquired a degree of control over the operations of the Union never contemplated by

Sixty-five years since, at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, there existed throughout the Union scarcely any difference of opinion on the question of Slavery. Washington and Adams, Jefferson and Franklin, Hamilton and Madison, Jay, Randolph, and Pinckney, all equally regarded it as a blight and a curse, to be exterminated at as early a period as was consistent with proper regard for the interests of those by whom the slaves were held. The policy of the overnment then inaugurated tended, as The Courier nforms its readers, " toward abolition." Twenty years later, the same opinions were still held by southern men, as was shown by the debates in Congress on the subject of Slavery in the Territory of Indiana. The war of 1812, directed by Madison and Munroe, was emphatically a war of the southern and middle States. having for one of its objects an enlargement of the free territory of the Union. Virginia did not then object to the annexation of Canada, but at that time none had yet undertaken to prove that Slavery among the people was required for the establishment of perfect freedom among their masters. None had then undertaken to show that "the love of true liberty and manly independence of thought" could exist in no communities except those in which men, their wives, and their children were bought and sold like cattle in the market. The discovery of this great political truth was reserved for the generation succeeding that which gave to the world such men as Washington Jefferson and Madison.

That, in the outset, the tendencies of the nation were towards abolition," is most true. Equally true is it that for the last thirty years they have been in the opposite direction, and, in so asserting, The Courier is stained by facts. With difficulty the territory north and West of Missouri was secured to the free States as their share of the Louisians purchase. Since then, Florida has been purchased by the Union for the South, and Texas has been purchased by the Union for the South. At the cost of an expensive war, made by the South and for Southern objects, a portion of the Mexican territory has been added to the Union, and Cuba is new to be purchased, at the cost of a hundred millions, for the South. The Gadsden treaty, at a cost of twenty millions, secures more territory for the South. What, in all this time, has been purchased for the

North! Nothing! Not even a foot of land! When we had a dispute with England about the boundaries of Maine, that State was left to compromise as best she could. When the boundaries of Texas were to be settled, an army was sent to the State, and when collision had been thus produced, war was declared "to exist;" and that war was presecuted until we had spent almost a hundred millions, and had added a vast mount of territory on the Southern and South-Western side of the Union. At the North all is differcut. Canada and the other British possessions, with their two and a half millions of people, would not be admitted into the Union were they to offer themselves, with a bonus of twenty millions. The area of slavery must be enlarged at any cost, but that of freedom must

Worse, however, than this, the North dares not even recognize the existence of freedom in any community the members of which are suspected of baving in their veins Africat' blood. We can have no commercial treaty with the peop.'s of Hayti, because they are black, and are not liable to be seized and sold. We have not dared to recognice the Republic of Liberia, lest it might offend the South. Look where we may, the South dictates the policy of the whole Union; the action of whose government has, as The Courier correctly assures its readers; " fostered the slaveholding interests, and swelled it from six to fifteen States, and now proposes to swell it still further, by repealing the Missouri Compremise and purchasing Cuba-

Has this policy tended to cement the bonds of union It would seem not; for, while the great mass of the American people, north of Mason and Dixon's line, have remained fast and firm in the faith of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, and have carried their ideas into practical effect by abolishing Slavery, those south of the line have been gradually taking up a new faith, which teaches that the relation of master and slave is of divine origin, and is to be maintained now and for evermore. "Divine Providence, for its own high and inscrutable purposes," has, as we are told by the Charleston pamphleteer W

Provided the whites of the Anglo-Norman race in the southern States with the necessary means of unexampled presperily, with that slave labor, without which, as a general rule, no colonization in a new country over has or ever will thrive and grow rapidly; it has given them a distinct and inferior race to fill a position equal to their highest capacity, which, in less fortunate countries, is occapied by the whites themselves."

To preserve this state of things and maintain the

To preserve this state of things, and maintain the existing "domestic institutions of the South, is, as the same writer informs us, one of the chief duties of government, and a system based upon such institutions becomes instinct with life and healthy vigor." " Public opinion," then, as he says, "works in its true calling as the moderator, not the silencer of indi vidual differences;" and a community thus established presents, as Mr Calhoun was accustomed to as sure his friends, the most perfect form of society the world has ever yet seen. It is under such circum stances that we are to find the highest organization. and for this, as we are told, "the southern States have peculiar, and well nightndispensable advantages in their slave institutions, which forever obliterat the division between labor and capital.' We see thus that the North and the South are stead-

ily moving in opposite directions-the one becoming more averse to slavery, and the other more enamored of it. Differences in their modes of thought increase from day to day. Southern men now require southern school-books for their children, and southern teachers for themselves. The ties that once united the different sections of the great Methodist association have been broken, and already, in other churches, there are differences that must eventually lead to separation. Southern planters held southern conventious, and decline to attend those to which are invited the agriculturists of the Union. Southern commercial convenventions are held with a view to measures for avoiding northern cities. Southern States impose taxes upon northern products from which foreign ones are free Southern political conventions precede the dissolution of the ties which formerly connected southern and northern Whigs, and southern and northern Democrats. From year to year the tendency, in and out of Congress, is toward sectionalism: and such being the case, there would seem now to be some propriety in examiping how far the northern States depend upon the South for their prosperity and their existence, and how far the merace of disunion, supposing it is earnestly meant and may really be carried out ought to be regarded by them with soxiety or alarm. That question we shall take an early occasion to consider.

WHAT IS COMING!

To our utter astonishment, there seems to be depth of political depravity below the reach even of the present Senate. The Gadsden Treaty, proposing to give Santa Anna Fifteen Millions wherewith to up hold and conserve his tottering despotism and certain speculators in paper railroads Five Millions more-all to be taken out of the Federal Treasury in payment for a parrow strip of rocky desert along our Southern borders-worth perhaps one hundred thousand dollars-will not go down. The Five Millions will not carry it through, even though laid out with the nicest regard to economy. Whereupon one of the feed advocates of the treaty, writing to a Southern journal. threatens the North with fearful retribution, as fol-

"So obstinate is the hostility of northern Senators to the extension of territory southward and slaveryward, that they will not vote for the treaty, even if the twenty mil-lion inducements should be stricken out. The result of the rejection of the treaty may be, according to the views of some of our fillibusters, the entire disorganization of the Mexican Government and the destruction of every the Mexican Government and the destruction of every power with which we could make a treaty. In this case, our southern and sonth western people will soon be obliged to take Mexico upon their hands, and the short sighted politicions of the North will be the means of creating slave-holding communities in all Spanish North America, from El Pass down to the Isthmus of Darien.

"Another treaty will be attempted, but it cannot be made. Santa Anna will throw himself on other resources, spealing to the nationality of Mexico for support, and courting also foreign alliances. War on one side, or fill-busteriem on the other, will soon give us the whole of Mexico, as the alternative to a recognition of her national rights by her sister republic,"

—When the Annexation of Texas was first made a rallying cry. a leading Southern politician proclaimed

rallying cry, a leading Southern politician proclaimed and find no limit this side of the Pacific." That purpose was checked in the organization of California, but it has never been abandoned. It will be prosecuted under Government patronage so far as that shall prove practicable : but whenever that fails, then by conspiracy and fillibustering of the Lone Star pattern. Either the Slave Power must be crippled, or it will absorb the whole of Mexico and make a dozen new Slave States of it. It rests occasionally but sleeps never.

THE MILK IN THE COCOA-NUT. At the same hour of Tuesday evening of last week

that our compositors were putting in type Mr. Edward C. Delavan's remarkable account of Gov. Seymour's " distress of mind in view of the scathing approbation he would receive for his Rum Veto from a certain interest," that same Governor was led out of his house by a distiller and brewer to listen and respond to the enthusiastic shouts of the congregated drunkard makers of Albany and their subservient tat terdamalions assembled to thank him for said Veto. The Governor, in response, very cordially thanked them for this evidence that his act was approved by the People! and then graciously bowed them away You will find that crowd particularly Soft next November, not to speak of the many times that a large portion of it will get mellow before that time. A great German demonstration in honor of Sey-

mour's Veto took place at Buffalo a few evenings since The Governor has a mortgage on the vote of nearly every seller of Lager Bier in Buffalo. The Soft organ at Ballston Spa (near Mr. Delavan's

residence) put up Seymour's name for reelection on the platform of the Veto. In announcing that gratifying result, the Editor says:

"We this day hoist in our columns the name of HORA TIO SEYMOUR as the next candidate for Governor of this State. In doing this we are governed by no mere political State. In doing this we are governed by no mere political or personal considerations. We care not whether Gov. Seymour be an invotemete "Hard," or pliable "Soft;" with this we have nothing to do. Our reasons for supporting him are far higher than any mere political predilections we might have, or which he may entertain. We support him, and shall advocate in our humble way his re-nomination and reelection solely upon the ground that he has had the independence, notwithstanding all the outside pressure that has been brought to bear against him. To yet other Propulsion Indoor Law "-fee, &c. winding up with a flourish of Mr. Delevan's certificate to Gov. Seymour's "purity of motive," and all that a "The Farmers and Hop-growers" of Exeter, Otsego County, on receiving the news of the Governor's Vator.

County, on receiving the news of the Governor's Veto. not, even when it can be done with profit to ourselves. gathered around a tavern, borrowed a cannon, and had

a particularly good time. When it was over, it! quite probable (though the official account des ad meation it) that the gun was discharged and the fiers pretty well loaded.

- Mr. Horatio Seymour has played directly boldly for the Rumselling support in the ensuing mavass. His Veto meant that, and will secure it. The calculation is to hold Temperance Democrate by a pealing to their party affinities while gathering up to Rum support of all parties. The scheme is uppromising on a superficial view, but it can't wa There are towns in the State in which the Government obtained more majority in '52 than he can get vo

We perceive from the Central American journal that the alleged purchase of a portion of the Mornal

Shere by an American Company for the purparamong others, of colonization, has created a great me citement, and led to a formal protest by the Government of Nicaragua. We think the Central American attach toe much importance to this whole affir, which is, or rather was, nothing but an absurd and baseline speculation. That some kind of a Company, under the very pompous title of "The Central America" Land and Mining Company," was got up. partly has and partly in Washington, is, we believe, pretty and known. It prefessed to have obtained a grant of a considerable part of a very indefinite tract of country known as the Mesquito Shore from "Galitnipper the " First," to whom the English Government, fer purposes of its own, has given the title of "King of Man quito." This grant was reported to convey great privileges, amounting to almost absolute sovereignty.

How far all this might have succeeded in deceive the more verdant portion of the community, we an unprepared to say. But unfortunately for the macess of the engineers of the scheme, it turned out that Gallinipper" had made no such grant and that the

only basis of the " Central American Land and Mining 'Company" was an assignment made by a poor old Jamaica trader living in San Juan, of one-half of ourtain moldy grants which some anterior "King" bad made to him, in consideration of divers jugs of Jameles rum by him duly drank? It also turned out that d these grants had been formally revoked by "Galling "per," and disallowed by the British Government as his protector. They had furthermore once been used to get up a scheme like the one to which they were to be a second time devoted, which had ignominiously "burst up," to the loss and great discredit of all concerned. We cannot suppose that such a project as this " Mos-

quito Grant" could be kept up longer than to enable its originators to realize a little money from those seek ng miscellaneous investments. Nicaragua, therefore need not not be unduly alarmed ; for neither the United States, as the asserter of Nicaraguan territorial emreignty over the Mosquito shore, nor England, under whose authority old Mr. Shepherd's rum bought grant were disallowed, can sanction or permit the consummation of any such scheme as the Nicaraguan circa lar so carnestly denounces.

REODE ISLAND .- The full vote of every town at the late Election has now been returned. The aggregates are as follow .

Total.......9229 6873 232...,69 7 2023 6454 Hoppin's majority....,2656 Reynolds's plurality....,438

Hoppis being on both the Whig and the Temperance tickets is elected by the People; for the other State candidates, there is no choice. As the new Legisla ture is decidedly Whig, there can be little or no doubt of the election of all the Whig candidates by the

-It is reported that Gen. C. T. James is about to esign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and will so time his resignation that his place may be filled by the seperseded Legislature instead of the one just elected to say what Rhode Island thinks now.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn that the United States Court, through Judge Nelson, have rendered a decision, establishing the validity of Blake's patent for fire and weather proof paint. The validity of the paint being thus established in a Court at law, the patentee will not again be compelled to try it before a Jury, but can bring his mit in a Court of Equity, which (after the patent has been established as above) will grant an immediate injunction against any party who is making, selling or using the fire proof paint in violation of his patent, and appoint a Master in Chancery, before whom the damages already sustained by the patentee will be assessed. It is therefore important to those who have been infringing his patent, to know the position they now occupy

CHARTER ELECTION.—The Charter Election in Jersey City passed off yesterday quietly, except in the Fourth Ward where there was some disturbance in the afternoon and one or two ariests were made. The vote was rether light. As the votes were not counted in season for us collect the returns this morning, we are only able to as nounce the probable result. It is believed that Mayor Manners, Whig is reclected by 300 majority; Lorenzo quins. Whig, who ran as an independent candidate, as was also nominated on the Democratic ticket, is elected by about 400 majority. Ira Clark and Isaac Van Saun that Slavery shall yet pour itself out without restraint probably elected Assessors. Lewis Colby is elected School Superintendent without opposition. The Alderman electors are believed to be as follows: J. W. Davenport and J. R. npson, Whigs, in the First Ward; J. H. Lyons and Edger, Whigs, Second Ward; Selah Hill, Dem., and Thompson, Whige, in the First Ward; J. H. A Green, Whig, Third Ward; and R Rappelyea, Des. and S. Keeney, Whig, in the Fourth Ward.

> HARTFORD, CONN.—The vote for Mayor at the election of Monday stood-Henry C. Deming (Whig) 1,252; G. W. Russell (Dem) 1,229: Whig majority 23. (Last year, 151 Dem) Part of each City Ticket is elected, and the new Board stands 19 to 11-8 Whig majority : last year 16 to 14.

> PERSONAL - WILLIS GORMAN, Governor of the territory of Minnesots, arrived at Washington the evening of the 7th. He left St. Paul on the 1st inst.

The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN lectured before the Mechanica Association of Utica on Monday evening, on the subject of

The Hop. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE arrived in Lexington of Thursday last. He visits home in consequence of the ill-

BAYARD TAYLOR is lecturing in St. Louis. The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN lectures to night at Detroit.

MR DEAN'S NEUTRAL RESOLUTIONS.

Vote in Congress on the 10th inst., on suspending the

Rules to enable Mr. Dean to introduce his Neutrality Reso

Ruise to chanica Mr. Dean to introduce his Scutiary Jutions:

YEAS-Messre Appleton, Banks, jr., Burksdale, Belcher, Bennet, Bennen, Bissell, Boocck, Carpenter, Caskie, Chamberleik, Chandler, E. W. Chastain, Churchwell, Ciliagman, Gobb, Cock, Crocker, Curtis, John G. Davis, Thomas Davis, Dean, Denk, Dunney, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Edmandson, Etheridge, Farley, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Faller, Green weight of the Carting of the Cartin

Tracy Tweed, Wade, Walker, Ellhu B. Washburne, Walker, Alsen, Tracy Tweed, Wade, Walker, Ellhu B. Washburne, Walker, ABSENT OR NOT VOFING-Mesers. Abererombie, Alten, ABSENT OR NOT VOFING-Mesers. Abererombie, Alten, James G. Allen, Ashe, D. J. Balley, T. H. Bayir, Barl, Bell, Besten, Bister, Blasse, Bowker, Bayer, Bayer, Bayer, Bayer, Colquitt, Craige, Comming, Cutting Dawson, De Witt, Dek Dassen, Dewell, Drum Eastman, Elliott, Ellison, Eaglish, Ewing, Fingler, Franklin, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Green, Hamilton, Fingler, Franklin, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Green, Hamilton, Hendrichs, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, J. G. Jones, B. Hendrichs, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, J. G. Jones, B. Hendrichs, Reitt, Kidwell, Lawre, Lilly, Lindley, Lron, McCallock, McNair, McQueen, Maaries, May, Mayall Smith Miller, Milliam, Maries, May, Mayall Smith Miller, Milliam, Smith, Cyr., Packer, Packins, Pholys. Preston, Fringle, Ready, Roess, Richardson, Riddin, Eagers Repression, Sain, William Smith, Sallers, A. H. Sieghens, Straub, Darid Stuart, Trout, Walley, Walsh, Warren, Westworth, Westhrook, Whegler, Wifte, Wright, Yates-We